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GLOBAL OCEAN TIDES, PART V. THE DIURNAL PRINCIPAL LUNAR TIDE (O-ETC(U)
MAY 81 E W SCHWIDERSKI

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$1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ grid system in an atlas of $42^\circ \times 71^\circ$ overlapping charts covering the whole oceanic globe. A corresponding atlas of global corange and cotidal maps is included to provide the reader with a quick general overview of the major tidal phenomena. The specifying hydrodynamical parameters of the model are listed along with quoted sources of empirical tide data, and significant tidal features are explained and discussed. The diurnal O_1 ocean tide is found to resemble closely the diurnal K_1 tide and qualitatively also the semidiurnal S_2 and M_2 tides which were presented in Parts IV, III, and II of this report, respectively.

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FOREWORD

In Part I of this report (Schwiderski, 1978a), a combined hydrodynamical-empirical method was introduced to compute numerically harmonic partial tides in the world oceans with an accuracy of better than 5 cm, which is needed in various military and civil applications of today. In this report, the computed diurnal principal lunar tide (O_1) is displayed in an atlas of tabulated tidal charts and plotted corange and cotidal maps.

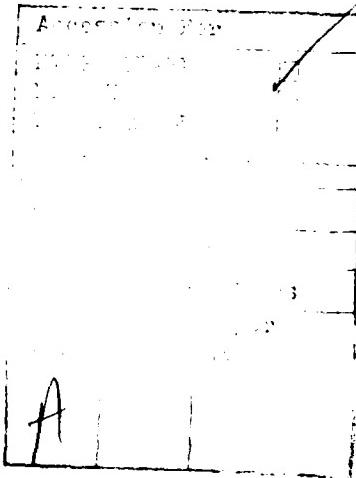
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ABSTRACT

In Part I (Schwiderski, 1978a) of this report, a unique hydrodynamical interpolation technique was introduced, extensively tested, and evaluated in order to compute partial global ocean tides in great detail and with a high degree of accuracy. This novel method has been applied to construct the diurnal principal lunar (O_1) ocean tide with a relative accuracy of better than 5 cm anywhere in the open oceans. The resulting tidal amplitudes and phases are tabulated on a $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ grid system in an atlas of $42^\circ \times 71^\circ$ overlapping charts covering the whole oceanic globe. A corresponding atlas of global corange and cotidal maps is included to provide the reader with a quick general overview of the major tidal phenomena. The specifying hydrodynamical parameters of the model are listed along with quoted sources of empirical tide data, and significant tidal features are explained and discussed. The diurnal O_1 ocean tide is found to resemble closely the diurnal K_1 tide and qualitatively also the semidiurnal S_2 and M_2 tides which were presented in Parts IV, III, and II of this report, respectively.

1. INTRODUCTION

Part I of this report (Schwiderski, 1978a) introduced a unique combination of hydrodynamical and empirical methods to model detailed ocean tides with a relative component accuracy of better than 5 cm anywhere in the open oceans. This enormous accuracy is well above minimum requirements set by, for instance, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of Defense (DoD) to map the geoid at sea by satellite altimetry to within 10 cm. The following features of this unique hydrodynamical interpolation model made the achievement of this accuracy possible.

- a. A spherically graded $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ grid system is set up in connection with a corresponding $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ bathymetry to assure a sufficient resolution of all important tidal phenomena.
- b. The bathymetry of the gridwise, simply connected ocean basin is hydrodynamically defined (Schwiderski, 1978c) by appropriate modifications of earlier realistic depth data collections. The hydrodynamical redefinition was needed in order to model the well-known strong distortion and retardation effects of shallow continental shelves, narrow ocean ridges or island chains, and other significant bottom irregularities.
- c. The Boussinesq substitution of the turbulent Reynolds stresses is applied in the form of eddy dissipation with a novel physically meaningful eddy viscosity that depends linearly on the lateral grid-cell area and, hence, directly on the ocean depth.
- d. The linear law of bottom friction is introduced with a bottom-friction coefficient depending linearly on the bottom grid-cell area which is independent of the ocean depth. In boundary cells, the otherwise constant friction coefficient is subjected to an indirect cellwise adjustment in order to permit a consistent hydrodynamical interpolation (see h., below) of empirical tide data known from tide gauge stations at continental shores, islands, or other shallow-ocean bottom irregularities.
- e. The effects of the terrestrial tide and the oceanic tidal load are included as simple second-order approximations in the sense of Love and Accad and Pekeris (1978).
- f. The Hansen-Zahel (Zahel, 1970 and 1977; Estes, 1977) finite differencing technique is modified by a new differencing scheme in time which improved decay, dispersion, and stability characteristics of the numerical procedure and facilitates the simple indirect adjustment of the bottom-friction coefficient in the hydrodynamical interpolation technique (see d. and h.).
- g. At land-ocean cell walls, the conditions of no-flow across and free-slip along the boundaries are enforced. The no-flow condition is subsequently relaxed by allowing controlled periodic inflows and outflows over the mathematically assumed boundaries. This allowance redefines indirectly more realistic shorelines in order to further improve the consistency of the hydrodynamical interpolation of empirical data (see d. and h.).

h. A unique hydrodynamical interpolation technique is introduced which incorporates into the theoretical model empirical tidal constants collected from over 2 000 tide-gauge stations around the world in a hydrodynamically consistent fashion (see d., f., and g., above).

i. A new higher order approximation of Arctic Ocean tides is used, that is described in Schwiderski (1981c).

With these features, the new model was successfully applied to chart the semidiurnal principal lunar (M_2) ocean tide with the desired accuracy. The technique and accuracy of the model were extensively described and discussed in Part I of this report as well as in subsequent journal publications and symposia presentations by the author (Schwiderski 1978a, b; 1979a, b, c, d, e; and 1980).

The same hydrodynamical interpolation technique has been applied to chart the diurnal principal lunar (O_1) ocean tide with the same relative accuracy as M_2 . Again, it must be emphasized that the enormous accuracy achieved over all open ocean regions diminishes somewhat near coastal areas where known empirical data are marginal in quantity and/or quality.

A complete listing of all sources of empirical ocean tide data, which were interpolated into the O_1 tidal charts, is presented in Appendix A. In the meantime, Section 2 of this report lists the significant hydrodynamical input parameters that specified the constructed O_1 ocean tide. The major features of the global O_1 tide are discussed in Section 3. A complete numerical display is presented in Appendix A where all tidal amplitudes and phases are gridwise tabulated in map-like charts. Corange (equi-amplitude) and cotidal (equi-phase) maps of the O_1 ocean tide are plotted in Appendix B.

2. O₁ OCEAN-TIDE PARAMETERS

The astronomical diurnal principal lunar (O₁) equilibrium tide η (or tide-generating potential $G\eta$; see Schwiderski, 1978a) at the geographical point (λ, ϕ) and instant (Y, D, t) is determined by

$$\eta = K \sin 2\phi \cos(\sigma t + X + \lambda) \quad (1)$$

where

G = 9.81 m/sec² earth gravity acceleration

λ = longitude (east in rad)

ϕ = latitude (north in rad)

Y (≥ 1975) = year number

D = day number of year Y ($D = 1$ for January 1)

t = universal standard time of day D (in sec)

K = 0.100 574 m = O₁ equilibrium tide amplitude

σ = 0.67598 $\cdot 10^{-4}$ sec⁻¹ = O₁ tide frequency

X = $\pi(h_O - 2s_O - 90)/180$ = O₁ astronomical argument (in rad)

h_O = $279.696\ 68 + 36\ 000.768\ 930\ 485T + 3.03 \cdot 10^{-4} T^2$
= mean longitude of the sun relative to Greenwich midnight of day D (in deg)

s_O = $270.434\ 358 + 481\ 267.883\ 141\ 37T - 0.001\ 133T^2 + 1.9 \cdot 10^{-6} T^3$
= mean longitude of the moon relative to Greenwich midnight of day D (in deg)

T = [27 392.500 528 + 1.000 000 035 6D/36 525]

D = $D + 365(Y - 1975) + \text{Int}[(Y - 1973)/4]$

Int[x] = integral part of x

The corresponding instantaneous ocean partial tide (Schwiderski, 1978a) is determined by

$$\xi = \xi \cos(\sigma t + X - \delta), \quad (2)$$

where the local harmonic constants

ξ = $\xi(\lambda, \phi)$ = O₁ ocean tide amplitude (in m)

and

δ = $\delta(\lambda, \phi)$ = O₁ ocean tide Greenwich phase (in rad)

must be determined, say, by linear interpolation in the tidal charts of Appendix A.

A simple second-order approximation in the sense of Love and Accad and Pekeris (see Part I, Schwiderski, 1978a, 1979c, and 1980; and Accad and Pekeris, 1978) yields

$$\xi^e \approx 0.612\eta \text{ and } \xi^{eo} \approx -0.0667\xi, \quad (3)$$

i.e., the corresponding terrestrial tide ξ^e and the earth dip ξ^{eo} (yielding) under the oceanic tidal load ξ , respectively. A more elaborate and probably slightly more accurate earth dip ξ^{eo} may be computed by using Farrell's Green function (see Farrell, 1972 and 1973; and Schwiderski, 1980). In linear superposition, one finds the corresponding instantaneous geocentric partial O_1 tide:

$$\xi^o = \xi + \xi^e + \xi^{eo}. \quad (4)$$

A detailed description of the hydrodynamical-empirical model to compute the ocean tidal amplitudes ξ and phases δ (listed in Appendix A) was given in Schwiderski (1978a, 1979c, d, and 1980). In particular, all model input parameters such as the dimensionless eddy coefficient ϵ (Eq's. 103 and 123), the bottom-friction parameter b (Eq's. 4a and b), and the differencing parameters κ and $\bar{\kappa}$ (Eq's. 64 and 72) were all specified in Schwiderski (1978a) (referenced equations). These parameters were determined for M_2 by extensive trial-and-error computations and remained unchanged for the construction of O_1 .

In the computation of the O_1 tide model, the following mode-dependent parameters were used (see referenced equations in Schwiderski, 1978a):

- a. The time step Δt (Eq's. 64, 123):

$$\Delta t = 193.6443 \text{ sec} \quad (5)$$

- b. The hydrodynamical interpolation control limits, k_1 , k_2 , and k_3 (Eq's. 88, 89, 94, 97, and 99)

$$k_1 = 0.025, k_2 = 0.040, k_3 = 0.5. \quad (6)$$

It may be noted that the input parameters k_1 and k_2 of Equations 6 are the same as for the diurnal K_1 component, but different from those values used for the semidiurnal S_2 and M_2 species (see Parts IV, III, and II).

3. O₁ OCEAN-TIDE FEATURES

The entire constructed O₁ ocean tide is gridwise displayed in map-like amplitude and phase tables in Appendix A. The 42° x 71° charts cover the whole globe north of colatitude 169° (Antarctica) in three zones: a northern zone N from 0° to 71° colatitude, a middle zone M from 48° to 118° colatitude, and a southern zone S from 98° to 168° colatitude. The overlapping geographical areas of the tidal charts have been chosen to provide a worldwide coverage for special applications and to allow the reader to scan the large amplitude and phase charts together in order to evaluate their quality and visualize the important tidal features. In addition, a generally superficial overview of some tidal features can be recognized by inspecting the more schematically plotted corange and cotidal maps provided in Appendix B.

For an easy evaluation of the tidal charts in Appendix A, all hydrodynamically interpolated empirical tidal amplitudes and phases have been visibly marked by subbars for all shore data and subbrackets for all near-shore deep-sea input constants. Furthermore, the charts display the approximate locations of distant off-shore deep-sea stations by subtildes under the computed amplitude and phase data. The corresponding empirical data, which were excluded from hydrodynamical interpolation (see Sect. 1 and Schwiderski, 1978a, 1979d, and 1980), are listed and compared with the modeled data in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Finally, the approximate geographical locations of the important amphidromic points of zero amplitudes are marked by a circled \otimes .

The tidal charts and maps permit the viewer to follow the tidal waves, that is the high water fronts (crests), in forward (or backward) direction, for instance, on their rotation around the amphidromic points. In the tidal phase charts of Appendix A, it is best to start from the prominently visible 0° = 360° or 100° cotidal lines. Since the Greenwich phases specify the time lags (in degrees: 15° ≈ 1 hour) of the tidal crests relative to the cresting time of the corresponding equilibrium tide along Greenwich meridian, one gathers a vivid impression of the significant global and local tidal phenomena.

By following the tidal waves on their periodic rotations, one finds these waves passing through the specially marked stations in empirically correct time and with the correct height. In fact, all over the globe over 2 000 tidal phases and 2 000 amplitudes are coherently integrated. This is particularly impressive for the charts of the Pacific Ocean, where the empirical data from so many clustered and scattered island stations fit smoothly into the surrounding computed tides. From the smoothness features of erratically interpolated tidal data (see Parts I and II), one concludes that this result is not an artifact of the interpolation applied but constitutes a vivid manifestation of the excellent compatibility of both the empirical and hydrodynamical procedures combined.

On the basis of this observation, it can again (see Schwiderski, 1978a, b; 1979a, b, d, e; 1980, and 1981a, b) be estimated that the O₁ tidal charts permit a tide prediction with a uniform accuracy relative to M₂ of better than 5 cm anywhere in the open oceans. Naturally, near rough ocean basin reliefs (e.g., Arctic and Antarctic shores), where empirical tide (and depth) data are marginal in quality and quantity, a somewhat lesser accuracy must be expected. The estimated

accuracy of the computed O_1 tide is, of course, fully validated by all 32 empirical tide data from distant off-shore deep-sea tide gauge stations, which are listed along with the computed data in Tables 1, 2, and 3. The differences (not necessarily errors) range from 0 to 1 cm in amplitudes and 0° to 11° (44 minutes) in phases and thus verify the estimated prediction accuracy. In this connection one may recall the accuracy evaluation of the deep-sea empirical data presented in Part IV of this report.

Table 1. North Atlantic Ocean Deep-Sea Empirical and Modeled O_1 Tides

LONG W	LAT N	EMP ξ	MOD ξ	$\Delta\xi$	EMP δ	MOD δ	$\Delta\delta$	IAPSO NR	SOURCES
13°51'	58°16'	7	6	-1	16	13	-3	1.1.37	C
24°43'	62°50'	6	6	0	75	64	-11	1.1.29	C
28°46'	60°12'	5	5	0	66	66	0	1.1.30	C
29°58'	57°01'	5	4	-1	66	58	-8	1.1.31	C
30°10'	53°39'	3	3	0	57	51	-6	1.1.32	C
25°06'	53°31'	4	4	0	19	25	+6	1.1.33	C
20°00'	53°39'	5	5	0	9	9	0	1.1.34	C
28°11'	48°45'	3	2	-1	26	22	-4	1.1.38	C
28°09'	45°21'	2	2	0	10	8	-2	1.1.39	C
27°57'	41°25'	2	2	0	342	343	+1	1.1.40	C
20°05'	37°09'	4	3	-1	318	319	+1	1.1.41	C
14°15'	36°41'	6	5	-1	316	314	-2	1.1.42	C
75°38'	32°42'	8	7	-1	192	191	-1	1.2. 3	C, M
76°25'	30°26'	7	7	0	194	196	+2	1.2.11	C, P
76°48'	28°27'	7	7	0	196	198	+2	1.2.15	C
76°47'	28°01'	7	7	0	202	198	-4	1.2.14	C
67°32'	28°14'	6	5	-1	197	200	+3	1.2. 5	C, Z
69°45'	28°08'	6	6	0	198	199	+1	1.2. 4	C, Z
69°40'	27°59'	7	6	-1	201	201	0	1.2. 8	C, Z
69°40'	27°58'	6	6	0	196	201	+5	1.2. 7	C, Z
69°20'	26°28'	6	6	0	200	204	+4	1.2.10	C, Z
69°19'	26°27.	6	6	0	199	204	+5	1.2. 9	C, Z

ξ = Amplitudes (cm)

δ = Greenwich Phases (deg)

IAPSO = Int. Assoc. for the Phys. Sci. of the Oceans

C = Cartwright et al. (1979)

M = Mofjeld (1975)

P = Pearson (1975)

Z = Zetler et al. (1975)

Table 2. Northeastern Pacific Ocean Deep-Sea Empirical and Modeled O₁ Tides

LONG W	LAT N	EMP ξ	MOD ξ	$\Delta\xi$	EMP δ	MOD δ	$\Delta\delta$	IAPSO NR	SOURCES
144°22'	56°08'	27	28	+1	250	253	+3	2.1.17	C
135°38'	53°19'	28	28	0	244	244	0	2.1.16	C
132°47'	49°35'	26	26	0	231	235	+4	2.1.15	C
145°00'	34°00'		15	-	-	227	-
145°00'	34°00'		15	-	-	227	-
124°26'	27°45'	18	17	-1	199	199	0	2.1.13	C, M
129°01'	24°47'	16	15	-1	201	204	+3	2.1.10	C, M

ξ = Amplitudes (cm)

δ = Greenwich Phases (deg)

IAPSO = Int. Assoc. for the Phys. Sci. of the Oceans

C = Cartwright et al. (1979)

M = Munk et al. (1970)

Table 3. Southeast Indian Ocean Deep-Sea Empirical and Modeled O₁ Tides

LONG E	LAT S	EMP ξ	MOD ξ	$\Delta\xi$	EMP δ	MOD δ	$\Delta\delta$	IAPSO NR	SOURCES
132°01'	37°01'	14	13	-1	218	219	+1	4.1. 1	C, IS
132°09'	50°02'	12	11	-1	220	221	+1	4.1. 2	C, IS
132°07'	60°01'	15	16	+1	215	214	-1	4.1. 3	C, IS

ξ = Amplitudes (cm)

δ = Greenwich Phases (deg)

IAPSO = Int. Assoc. for the Phys. Sci. of the Oceans

C = Cartwright et al. (1979)

IS = Irish and Snodgrass (1972)

From the tidal charts and maps in Appendixes A and B, one concludes that the rotating tidal waves of the diurnal O₁ tide resemble closely those of the diurnal K₁ tide. There is also a qualitative similarity to the semidiurnal S₂ and M₂ tides. However, the distribution of the amphidromic systems between the diurnal and semidiurnal species varies considerably (compare Parts II, III, and IV). Also, as was mentioned for K₁, the computed and empirical distortions and retardations of the O₁ waves by boundary and bottom irregularities are generally significantly subdued when compared to the rougher semidiurnal tides as S₂ and M₂.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The hydrodynamical interpolation technique has been applied to construct the diurnal principal lunar tide (O_1) with a relative accuracy of better than 5 cm anywhere in the open oceans. The constructed tide is displayed by tabulated charts in Appendix A and by corange and cotidal maps in Appendix B. The major features of the O_1 tide are discussed in Section 3. A comparison with the earlier computed diurnal K_1 tide reveals close similarities. However, only qualitative similarities exist between the diurnal and semidiurnal species as M_2 and S_2 .

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APPENDIX A

**ATLAS OF $1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ O₁ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDE
AND PHASE CHARTS FOR $42^{\circ} \times 71^{\circ}$ AREAS**

APPENDIX A

ATLAS OF $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDE AND PHASE CHARTS FOR $42^\circ \times 71^\circ$ AREAS

1. GUIDE TO TIDAL CHARTS

M	= m: Longitude Number
N	= n: Colatitude Number
λ_m	= $(m - 0.5)^\circ$: Geographical Longitude East
θ_n	= $(n - 0.5)^\circ$: Geographical Colatitude
$\xi_{m,n}$	= $\xi(\lambda_m, \theta_n)$: Amplitude (in cm)
$\delta_{m,n}$	= $\delta(\lambda_m, \theta_n)$: Greenwich Phases (in deg.; $15^\circ \approx 1$ h)
\otimes	= Amphidromic Points
...	= Subbars Mark Empirical Input Data at Shore Stations
—	= Subbrackets Mark Empirical Input Data at Near-Shore Deep-Sea Stations
~	= Subtildes Mark Approximately Distant Offshore Deep-Sea Stations with Excluded Empirical Tide Data Listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3

2. SOURCES OF EMPIRICAL TIDE DATA

Publications:

National Ocean Survey (1942), British Admiralty (1977), International Hydrographic Bureau (1978), Defant (1961), Miyazaki et al. (1967), Nowroozi et al. (1969), Munk et al. (1970), Zaher (1970), Irish et al. (1971), Irish and Snodgrass (1972), Nowroozi (1972), Luther and Wunsh (1975), Mofjeld (1975), Pearson (1975), Zetler et al. (1975), Cartwright et al. (1979), and Pugh (1979).

Private Communications:

D. C. Simpson (1977), National Ocean Survey, Rockville, Maryland; S. K. Gill and D. L. Porter (1978), National Ocean Survey, Rockville, Maryland; K. Wyrtki (1978), University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, and D. E. Cartwright and D. Pugh (1978), Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, Bidston Observatory, U.K.

TABLE 1. $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES § (CM)

TABLE I: $1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

EUROPEAN USSR

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TABLE 2N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

CENTRAL USSR

	IRAN	PAKISTAN	WESTERN INDIA
63	1.9	2.1	2.0
64	1.9	2.0	1.9
65	1.9	2.0	1.9
66	1.9	2.0	1.9
67	1.9	2.0	1.9
68	1.9	2.0	1.9
69	1.9	2.0	1.9
70	1.9	2.0	1.9
71	1.9	2.0	1.9

TABLE 2N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

W	33	40	41	42	*3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
N	1	289	288	289	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288				
1	301	300	299	298	297	296	295	294	293	292	292	291	291	290	289	289	288	287	287	286	285	285	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284		
2	317	316	315	314	313	312	311	310	309	308	307	306	305	304	303	302	301	300	299	298	297	296	295	294	293	292	291	290	289	288	287	286	285	284	283	282	281	280	280				
3	324	321	319	317	315	314	312	310	308	307	305	307	306	305	303	301	301	300	298	296	294	292	290	288	286	285	284	283	282	281	280	279	278	277	276	275	274						
4	322	316	315	315	312	312	308	307	305	307	306	305	304	303	301	301	300	298	296	294	292	290	288	286	285	284	283	282	281	280	279	278	277	276	275	274							
5	318	312	307	301	296	290	286	284	277	271	270	266	265	263	261	261	260	259	258	257	256	256	255	255	254	254	253	252	251	250	250	249	248	247	246	245	244						
6	314	329	326	326	311	302	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293					
7	327	326	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325					
8	321	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316					
9	310	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307					
10	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305					
11	299	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298					
12	293	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292					
13	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287					
14	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285					
15	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283					
16	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281					
17	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276					
18	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274					
19	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272					
20	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270					
21	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268					
22	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266					
23	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264					
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TABLE 3N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

SIBERIAN USSR

TABLE 3N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ O_i OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

SIBERIAN USSA

TABLE 4N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 4N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 5N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

EASTERN SIBERIAN USSR

TABLE 5N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 6N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 6N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

NORTHWESTERN CANADA

USA

ALASKA

TABLE 7N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 8N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES { (CM)}

TABLE 8N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 9N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

Lat	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360						
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50					
GREENLAND																																															
ISLAND																																															
FRANCE																																															
IBERIA																																															
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA																																															
MADERIA																																															

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

MADERIA

IBERIA

FRANCE

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

TABLE 9N: $1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

9	308	308
6	305	305
5	305	305
4	303	303
3	302	302
2	301	301
1	299	299

TABLE 1M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 1: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 2M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
INDIA	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
PAKISTAN	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
IRAN	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
ARABIA	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
WESTERN INDIA	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
MADAGASCAR	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
CHADOS	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171
MAURITIUS LACDAVIE	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193
PAKISTAN	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215
IRAN	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237
ARABIA	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281
WESTERN INDIA	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303
MAURITIUS LACDAVIE	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325
PAKISTAN	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347
IRAN	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369
ARABIA	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415
WESTERN INDIA	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437
MAURITIUS LACDAVIE	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459
PAKISTAN	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481
IRAN	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505
ARABIA	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549
WESTERN INDIA	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571
MAURITIUS LACDAVIE	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593
PAKISTAN	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615
IRAN	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637
ARABIA	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681
WESTERN INDIA	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703
MAURITIUS LACDAVIE	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725
PAKISTAN	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747
IRAN	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769
ARABIA	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813
WESTERN INDIA	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835
MAURITIUS LACDAVIE	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857
PAKISTAN	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879
IRAN	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903
ARABIA	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947
WESTERN INDIA	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969
MAURITIUS LACDAVIE	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	980	981
PAKISTAN	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	980	981	982	983
IRAN	984	985	986	987	988	989	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	980	981	982	983	984	985
ARABIA	986	987	988	989	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA	988	989	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989
WESTERN INDIA	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991
MAURITIUS LACDAVIE	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991	992	993
PAKISTAN	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991	992	993	994	995
IRAN	996	997	998	999	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997
ARABIA	998	999	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991
WESTERN INDIA	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	990	991	9	

TABLE 2M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 3M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

W	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121																																																											
N	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121																	
EASTERN INDIA	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	
BANGLADESH	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	
SOUTHEAST ASIA	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121				
SOUTH CHINA	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121																			
POLYNESIA	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121														
NORTHWESTERN AUSTRALIA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121

TABLE 3M 1° x 1° 0. Ocean Tide Greenwich Phases δ (DEG)

TABLE 4M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ O_1$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

N	W 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160																															
54	19 20 15 20 25	24 26 27	SEA OF JAPAN																													
55	15 14 12 15 16	24	GULF OF CHINA																													
56	12 10 8 15 12	24	EASTERN CHINA																													
57	2 1 9 12 17	16	KOREA	16	16	16	19	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16
58	1 1 15 17 17	16	TAIWAN	16	16	16	19	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16
59	6 7 15 16 17	16	MALAYSIA	16	16	16	19	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16
60	20 17 17 17 17	16	SINGAPORE	16	16	16	19	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16
61	20 17 17 17 17	16	INDONESIA	16	16	16	19	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16
62	20 13 19 16 17	16	PHILIPPINES	16	16	16	19	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16
63	20 13 19 16 17	16	THAILAND	16	16	16	19	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16
64	20 13 17 17 17	16	LAOS	16	16	16	19	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16
65	20 13 17 17 17	16	MYANMAR	16	16	16	19	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16
66	20 17 14 16 16	16	BRUNEI	16	16	16	19	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16
67	18 16 13 13	13	VIETNAM	13	13	13	16	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13
68	18 16 13 13	13	CAMBODIA	13	13	13	16	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13
69	17 15 17 18	16	LAOS	16	16	16	19	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16	19	16	16
70	16 16 13 13	13	LAOS	13	13	13	16	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13	16	13	13
71	16 17 14 14	14	LAOS	14	14	14	17	14	17	14	14	17	14	14	17	14	14	17	14	14	17	14	14	17	14	14	17	14	14	17	14	14
72	20 16 17	17	LAOS	17	17	17	20	17	20	17	17	20	17	17	20	17	17	20	17	17	20	17	17	20	17	17	20	17	17	20	17	17
73	21 19	19	LAOS	19	19	19	22	19	22	19	19	22	19	19	22	19	19	22	19	19	22	19	19	22	19	19	22	19	19	22	19	19
74	23 22	22	LAOS	22	22	22	25	22	25	22	22	25	22	22	25	22	22	25	22	22	25	22	22	25	22	22	25	22	22	25	22	22
75	25 25	25	LAOS	25	25	25	28	25	28	25	25	28	25	25	28	25	25	28	25	25	28	25	25	28	25	25	28	25	25	28	25	25
76	26 26	26	LAOS	26	26	26	29	26	29	26	26	29	26	26	29	26	26	29	26	26	29	26	26	29	26	26	29	26	26	29	26	26
77	27 27	27	LAOS	27	27	27	30	27	30	27	27	30	27	27	30	27	27	30	27	27	30	27	27	30	27	27	30	27	27	30	27	27
78	28 28	28	LAOS	28	28	28	31	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28
79	28 28	28	LAOS	28	28	28	31	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28	31	28	28
80	30	30	LAOS	30	30	30	33	30	33	30	30	33	30	30	33	30	30	33	30	30	33	30	30	33	30	30	33	30	30	33	30	30
81	31	31	LAOS	31	31	31	34	31	34	31	31	34	31	31	34	31	31	34	31	31	34	31	31	34	31	31	34	31	31	34	31	31
82	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
83	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
84	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
85	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
86	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
87	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
88	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
89	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
90	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
91	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
92	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
93	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
94	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
95	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
96	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
97	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
98	32	32	LAOS	32	32	32	35	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32	35	32	32
99	32	32	LAOS	32	3																											

TABLE 4M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 5M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 5M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 6M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES (CM)

TABLE 6M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 7M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ O_1$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

NW 239 248 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280

SOUTHERN USA

CALIFORNIA		FLORIDA		AMERICA	
39	23	22	22	12	12
36	21	21	21	12	12
35	21	21	21	12	12
34	20	20	20	12	12
33	20	20	20	12	12
32	19	19	19	12	12
31	18	18	18	12	12
30	18	18	18	12	12
29	17	17	17	12	12
28	17	17	17	12	12
27	16	16	16	12	12
26	16	16	16	12	12
25	16	16	16	12	12
24	15	15	15	12	12
23	15	15	15	12	12
22	15	15	15	12	12
21	15	15	15	12	12
20	15	15	15	12	12
19	15	15	15	12	12
18	14	14	14	12	12
17	14	14	14	12	12
16	14	14	14	12	12
15	14	14	14	12	12
14	14	14	14	12	12
13	13	13	13	12	12
12	13	13	13	12	12
11	13	13	13	12	12
10	12	12	12	12	12
9	12	12	12	12	12
8	12	12	12	12	12
7	12	12	12	12	12
6	12	12	12	12	12
5	12	12	12	12	12
4	12	12	12	12	12
3	12	12	12	12	12
2	12	12	12	12	12
1	12	12	12	12	12
0	12	12	12	12	12
MEXICO		MIDDLE AMERICA		SAL	
13	14	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	14	14	14
11	14	14	14	14	14
10	14	14	14	14	14
9	14	14	14	14	14
8	14	14	14	14	14
7	14	14	14	14	14
6	14	14	14	14	14
5	14	14	14	14	14
4	14	14	14	14	14
3	14	14	14	14	14
2	14	14	14	14	14
1	14	14	14	14	14
0	14	14	14	14	14
EQUATOR		SAL		SAL	
13	14	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	14	14	14
11	14	14	14	14	14
10	14	14	14	14	14
9	14	14	14	14	14
8	14	14	14	14	14
7	14	14	14	14	14
6	14	14	14	14	14
5	14	14	14	14	14
4	14	14	14	14	14
3	14	14	14	14	14
2	14	14	14	14	14
1	14	14	14	14	14
0	14	14	14	14	14

TABLE 7M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

SOUTHERN USA

TABLE 8 Mt. $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

LEGEND

- Tree Symbols:**
 - Circle: **Maple**
 - Square: **Hickory**
 - Triangle: **Chestnut**
 - Diamond: **Beech**
 - Plus: **Oak**
 - Star: **Pine**
 - Circle with dot: **Walnut**
 - Circle with cross: **Elm**
 - Circle with dot and cross: **Cherry**
 - Circle with diagonal line: **Poplar**
 - Circle with horizontal line: **Birch**
 - Circle with vertical line: **Willow**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot: **Aspen**
 - Circle with diagonal line and cross: **Maple**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross: **Hickory**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross and dot: **Chestnut**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross and cross: **Beech**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross and cross and dot: **Oak**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross and cross and cross: **Pine**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross and cross and cross and dot: **Walnut**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross and cross and cross and cross: **Elm**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross and cross and cross and cross and dot: **Cherry**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross and cross and cross and cross and cross: **Poplar**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross and cross and cross and cross and cross and dot: **Birch**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross and cross and cross and cross and cross and cross: **Willow**
 - Circle with diagonal line and dot and cross and cross and cross and cross and cross and cross and dot: **Aspen**
- Other Symbols:**
 - Small circle: **Apple**
 - Small square: **Cherry**
 - Small triangle: **Walnut**
 - Small diamond: **Elm**
 - Small plus: **Poplar**
 - Small star: **Birch**
 - Small circle with dot: **Willow**
 - Small circle with cross: **Aspen**

Regions:

- Eastern USA:** Labeled with states like New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New England, and the Great Lakes.
- Florida:** Labeled with the state of Florida.
- Long Island:** Labeled with the island of Long Island.
- Hispaniola:** Labeled with the island of Hispaniola.
- Caribbean:** Labeled with the region of the Caribbean.
- NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA:** Labeled with the region of Northern South America.

TABLE 8M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 9 Mt. $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDE § (CM)

TABLE 9M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES (DEG)

TABLE I: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES (CM)

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANTARCTICA

TABLE 1: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

卷之三

TABLE 28: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

ANTARCTICA

TABLE 28: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES $\hat{\phi}$ (DEG)

卷之三

TABLE 3S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES (CM)

ANTARCTICA

TABLE 3S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ O₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

INTERACTICA

TABLE 4S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES & (CM)

ANTARCTICA

TABLE 4S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ O₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 5S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES (CM)

TABLE 5S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 6S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 6S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

卷之三

TABLE 7: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 7S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

NH	246	245	244	243	242	241	240	239	238	237	236	235	234	233	232	231	230	229	228	227	226	225	224	223	222	221	220	219	218	217	216	215	214	213	212	211	210	209	208	207	206	205	204	203	202	201	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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TABLE 8: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES & (CM)

TABLE 8S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 9S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ O₁ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

ANTARCTICA

TABLE 9S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

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APPENDIX B

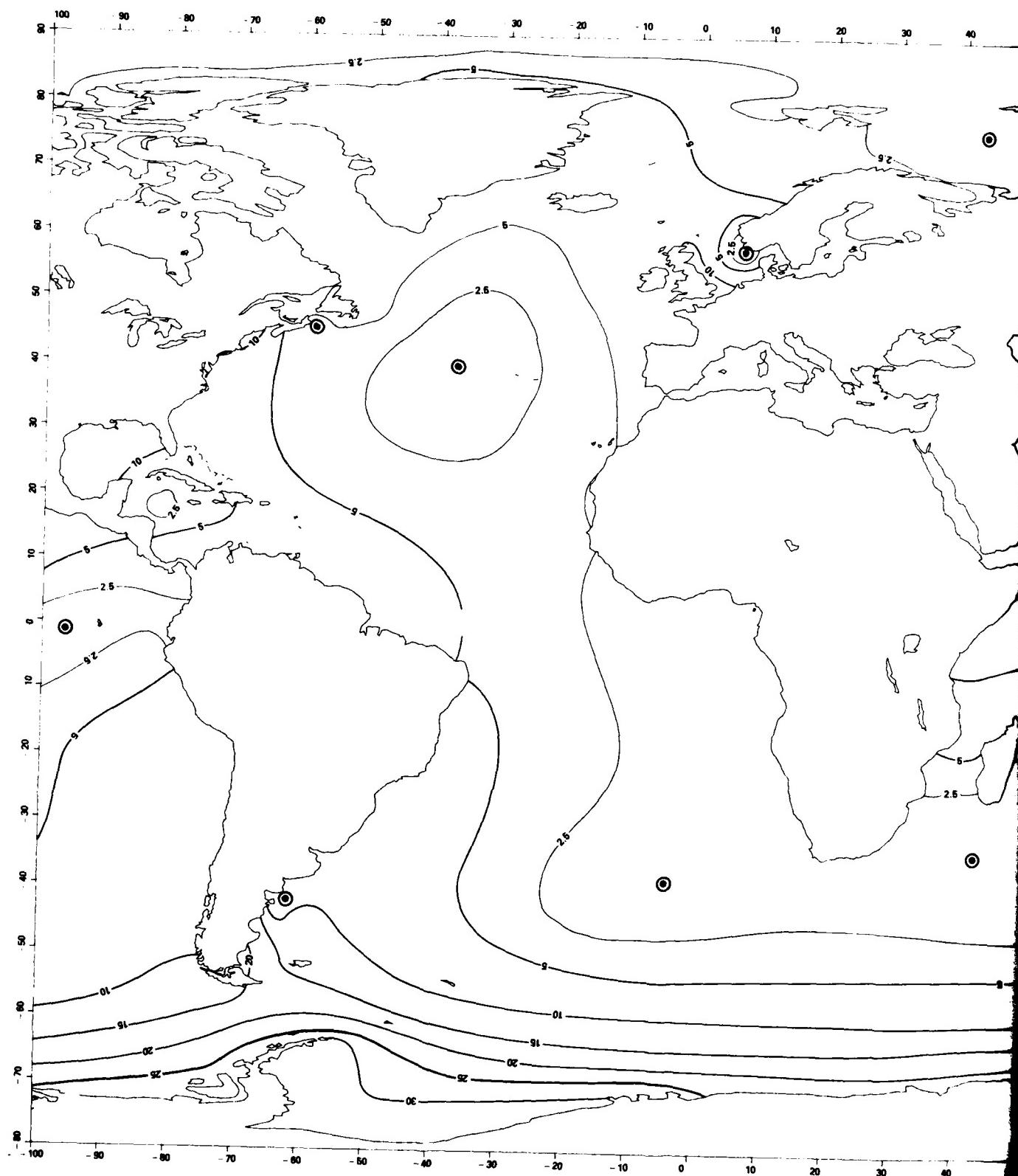
**ATLAS OF GLOBAL O₁ OCEAN TIDE
CORANGE AND COTIDAL MAPS**

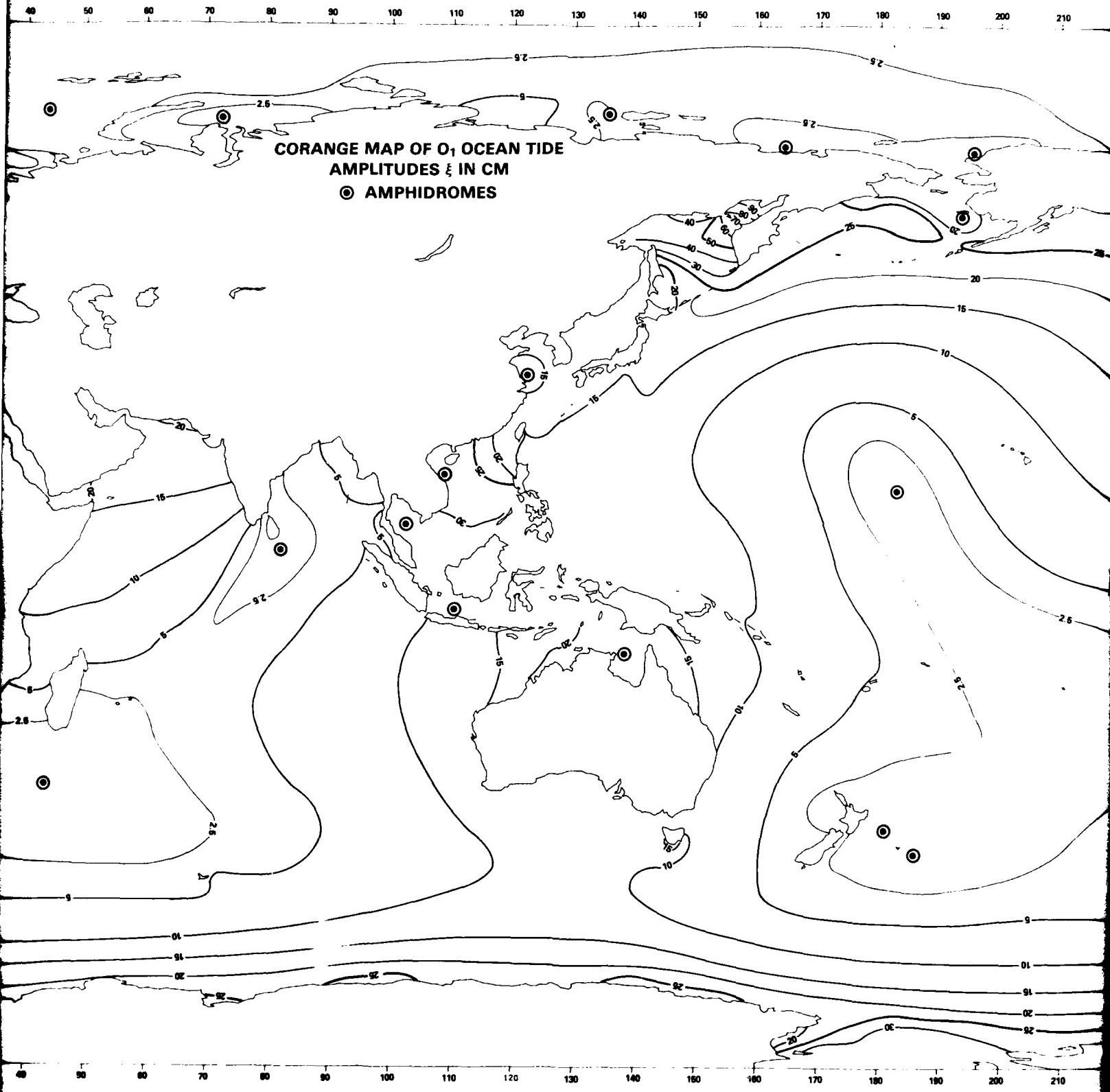
APPENDIX B

ATLAS OF CORANGE AND COTIDAL MAPS OF THE O₁ OCEAN TIDE

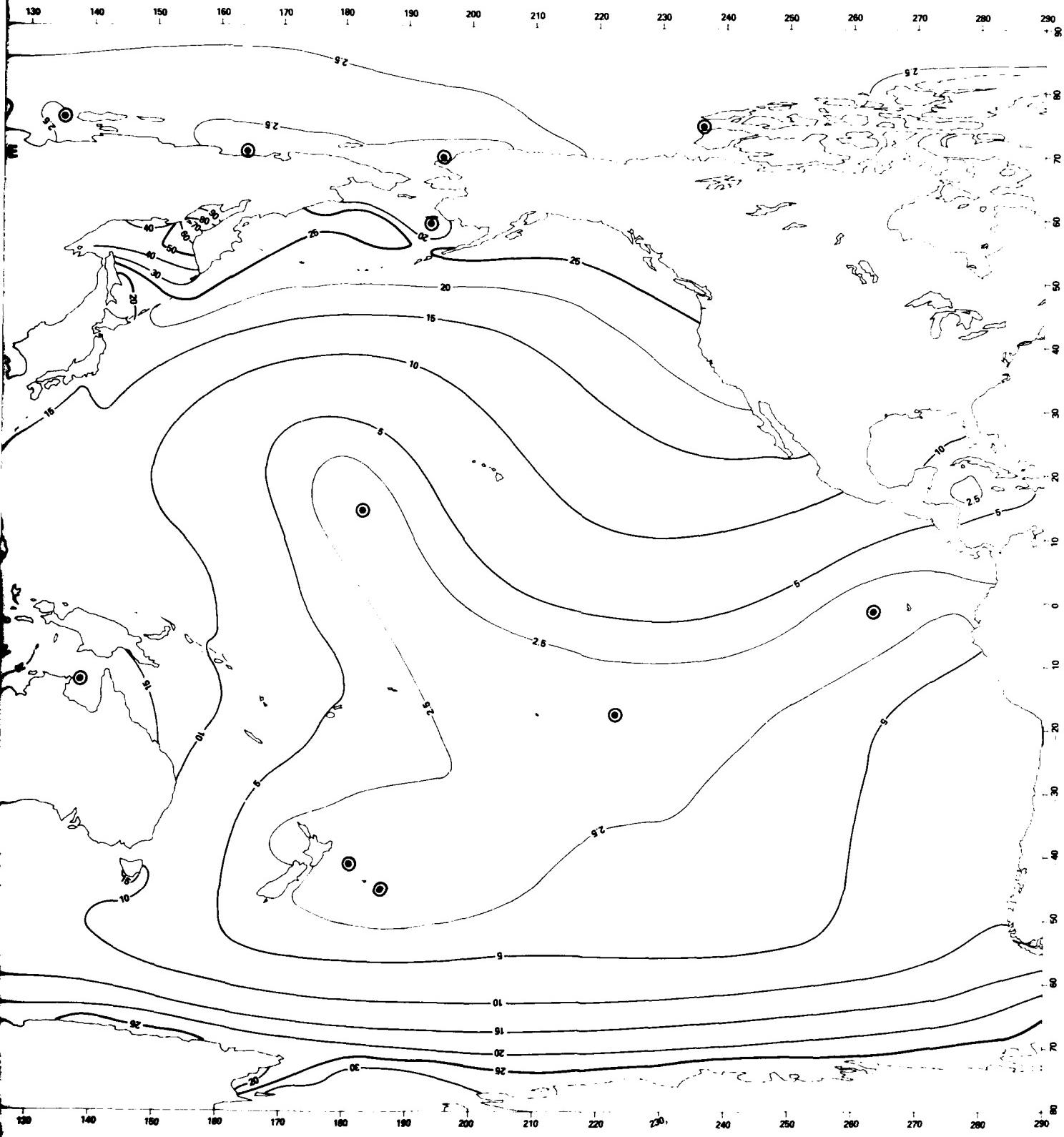
Amplitudes ξ of corange lines in cm.

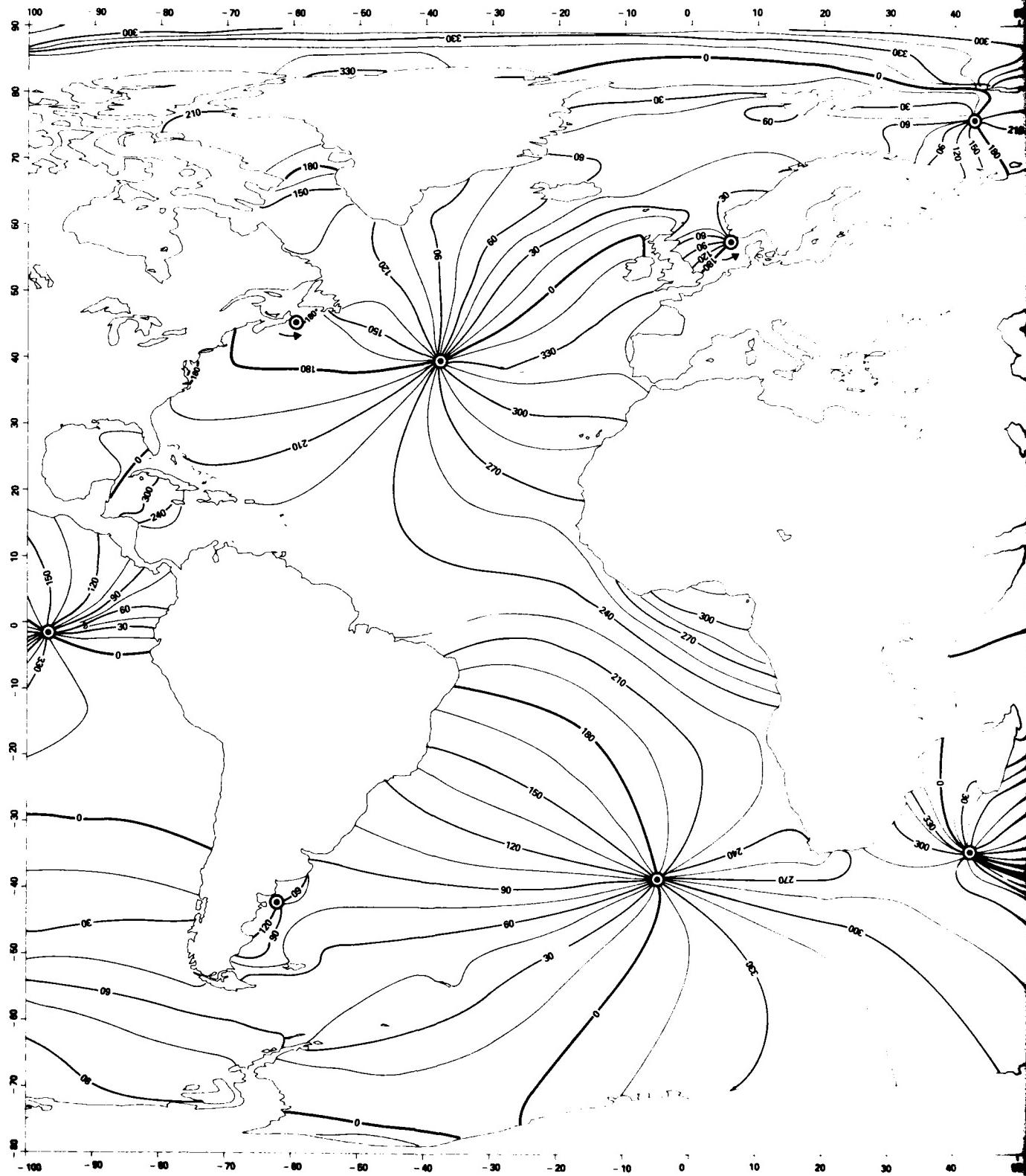
Greenwich phases δ of cotidal lines in 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120, 135, 150, 165, 180, 195, 210, 225, 240, 255, 270, 285, 300, 315, 330, 345, 360 = 0° where 15° ≈ 1 hour.

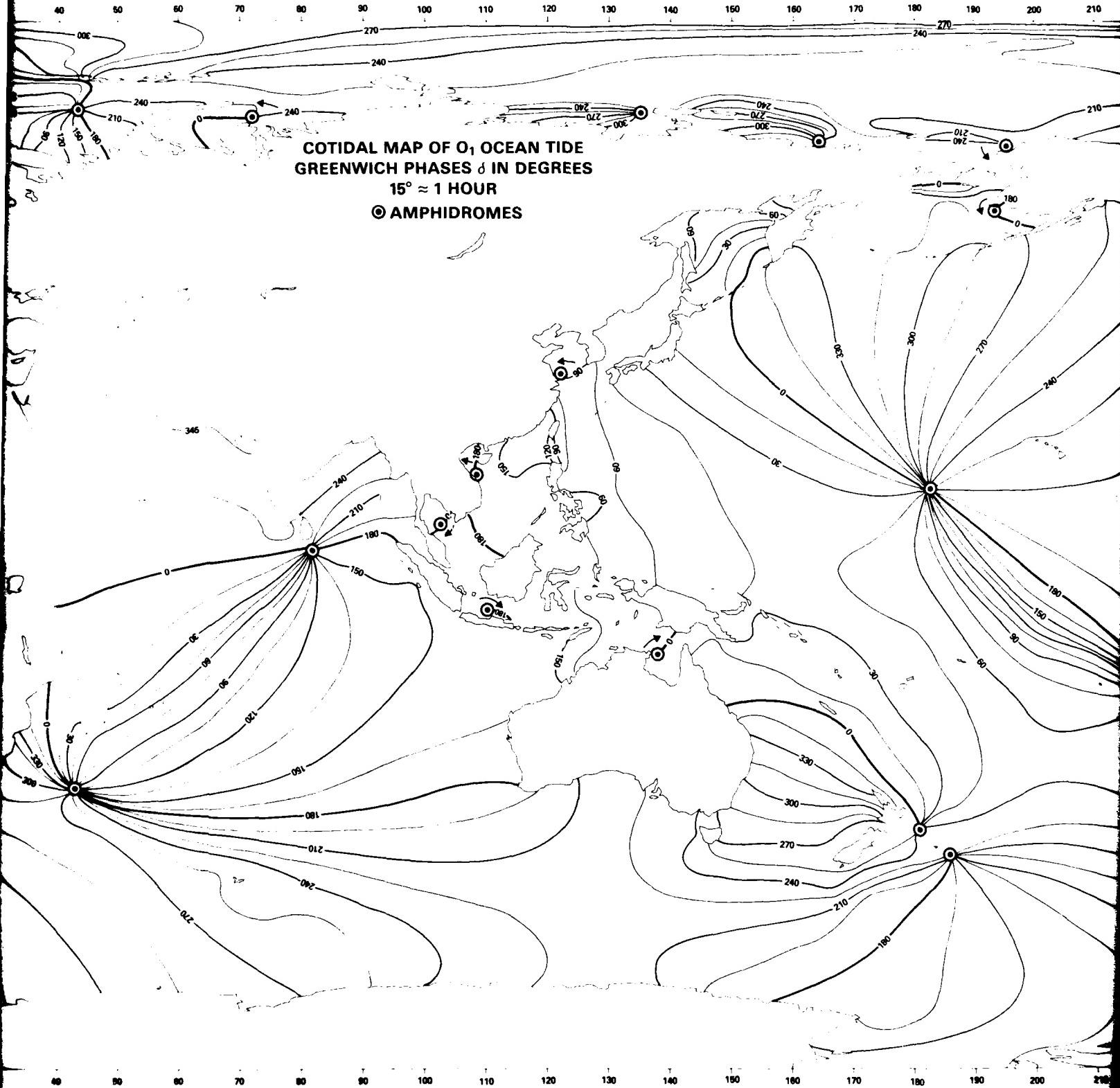


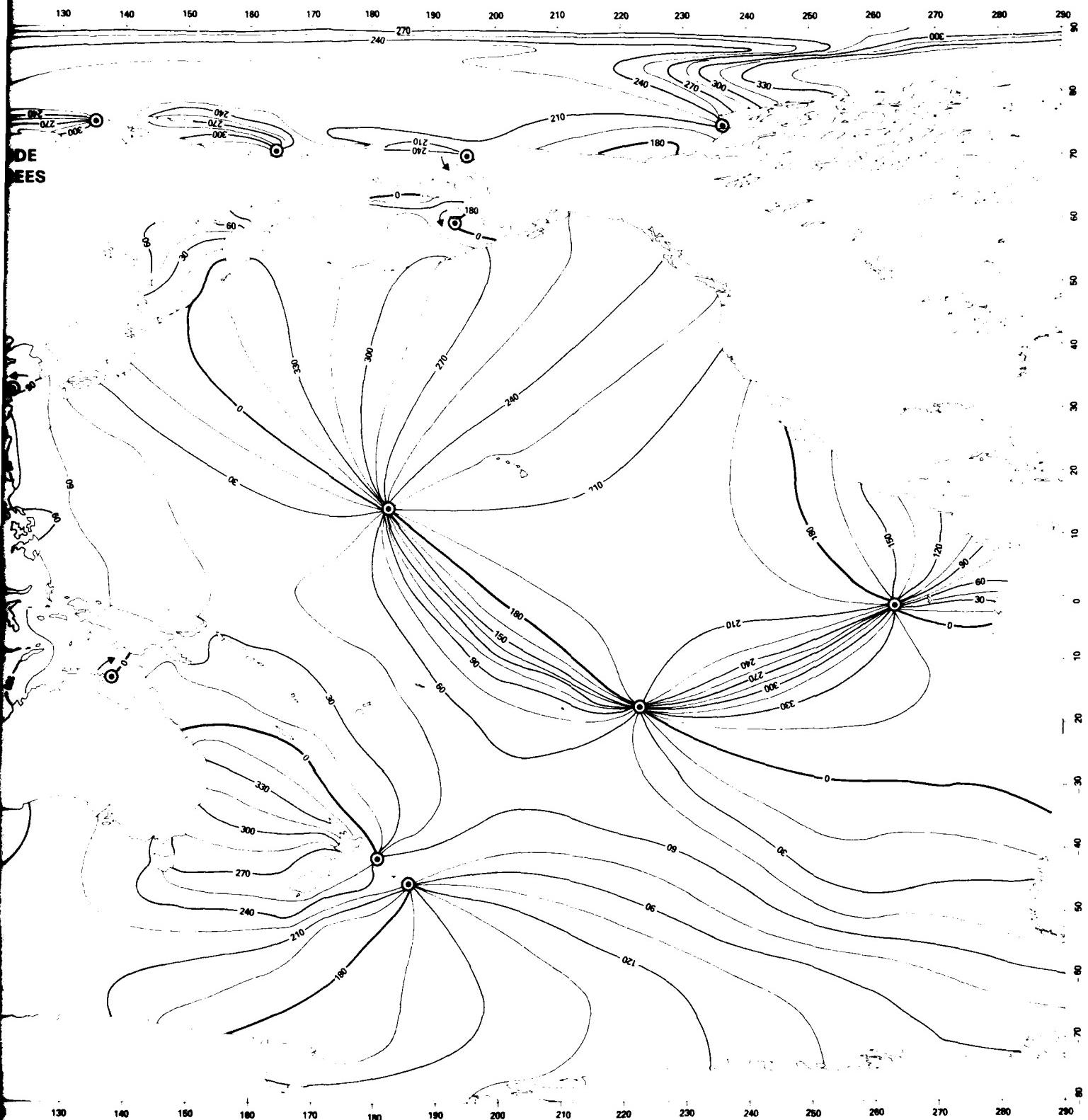


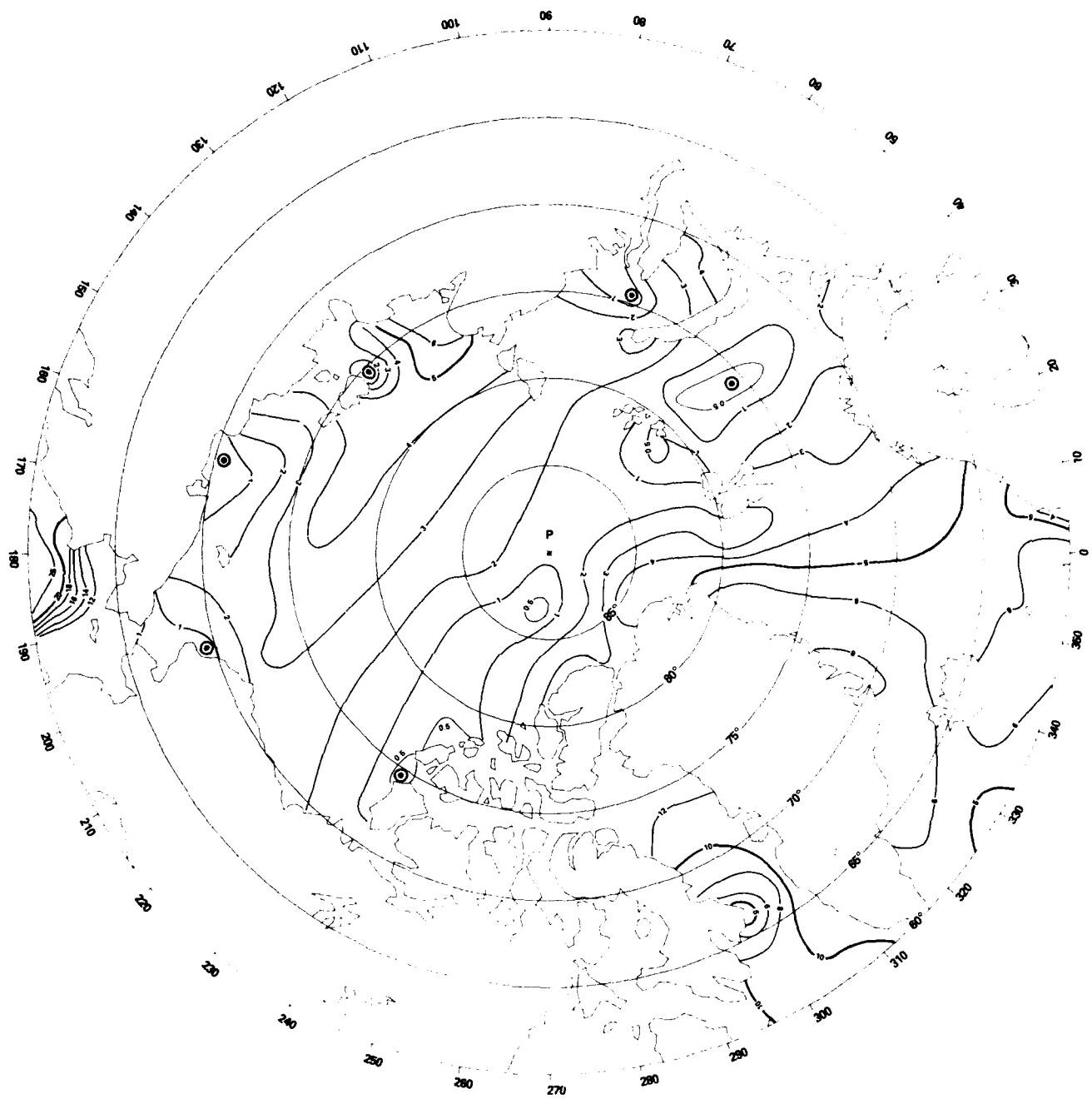
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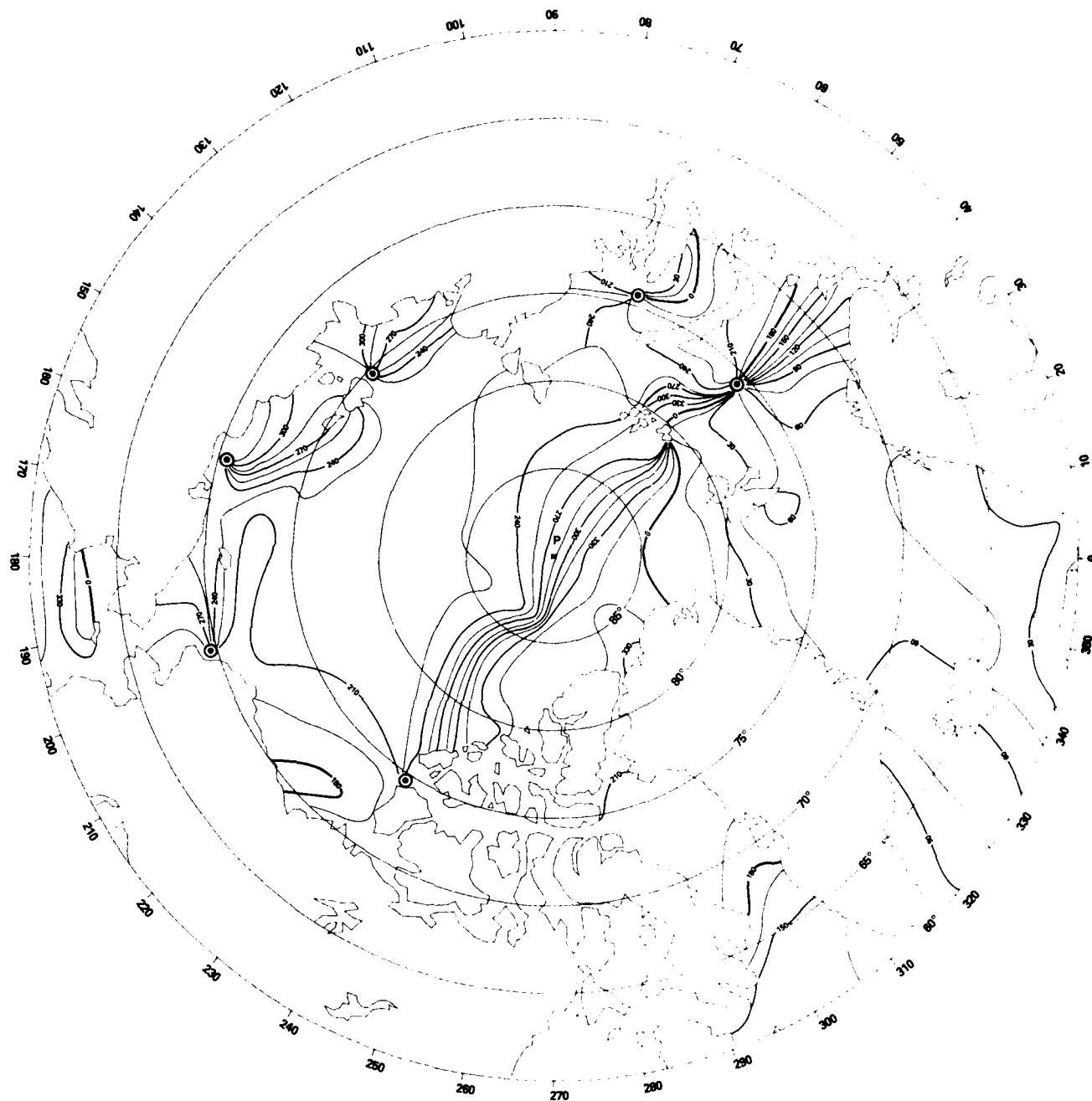






ARCTIC CORANGE MAP OF O₁ OCEAN TIDE
AMPLITUDES ξ IN CM

◎ AMPHIDROMES * P NORTH POLE



ARCTIC COTIDAL MAP OF O₁ OCEAN TIDE
GREENWICH PHASES δ IN DEGREES

$15^\circ \approx 1$ HOUR

◎ AMPHIDROMES ★ P NORTH POLE

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